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ABSTRACT

The illustrated booklet provides a brief history of Federal prisons and of Federal women's prisons. There is statistical information on women prisoners classified by age, race, period of confinement, marital status, type of crime, and judicial district from which the commitment was made. Tables for the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, also give number of dependents, number of welfare recipients, and employment salary scale. For each of the six women's prisons there is a brief outline of facilities and services: age range, service area, planned capacity, clinical services, and custody/housing. Educational program offerings for the prisons at Fort Worth, Terminal Island, and Morgantown are listed; there are descriptions of individual courses and of the "Right to Read" program at Alderson. Also provided is basic information about Work Release and Study Release programs, Federal Prison Industries, health services (with some detail on the services available at Alderson), religion, drug abuse treatment, community programs and community treatment centers (halfway houses), contract services, and alternatives to confinement. (PR)

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Female Offenders

IN THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Because they constitute such a small proportion of the total Federal offender population, women are too often overlooked in studies of crime and corrections.

We know that women commit far fewer offenses than men, are much less apt to be involved in violent crime, and are somewhat less likely to become repeat offenders.

But generally the information about women offenders is sketchy and incomplete when compared to our knowledge of the offender population as a whole.

This publication attempts to answer many of the questions that we in the Federal Prison System are continually being asked about female offenders.

Although we cannot define very precisely what makes women -- or anyone -- turn to crime, we have gathered a good deal of data about who women offenders are and what kind of crimes they commit.

We can also offer detailed descriptions of what happens to them in the Federal correctional system, and particularly of the programs of counselling, education, training and recreation available to help them make the decision to rehabilitate themselves and to avoid further entanaglement with the law when they are released into the community.

This publication is offered to professionals in the Criminal Justice System, to interested observers and researchers, and to the general public as a contribution to an improved understanding of the problems and needs of the female offender.

Norman A Carlson

NORMAN A. CARLSON
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

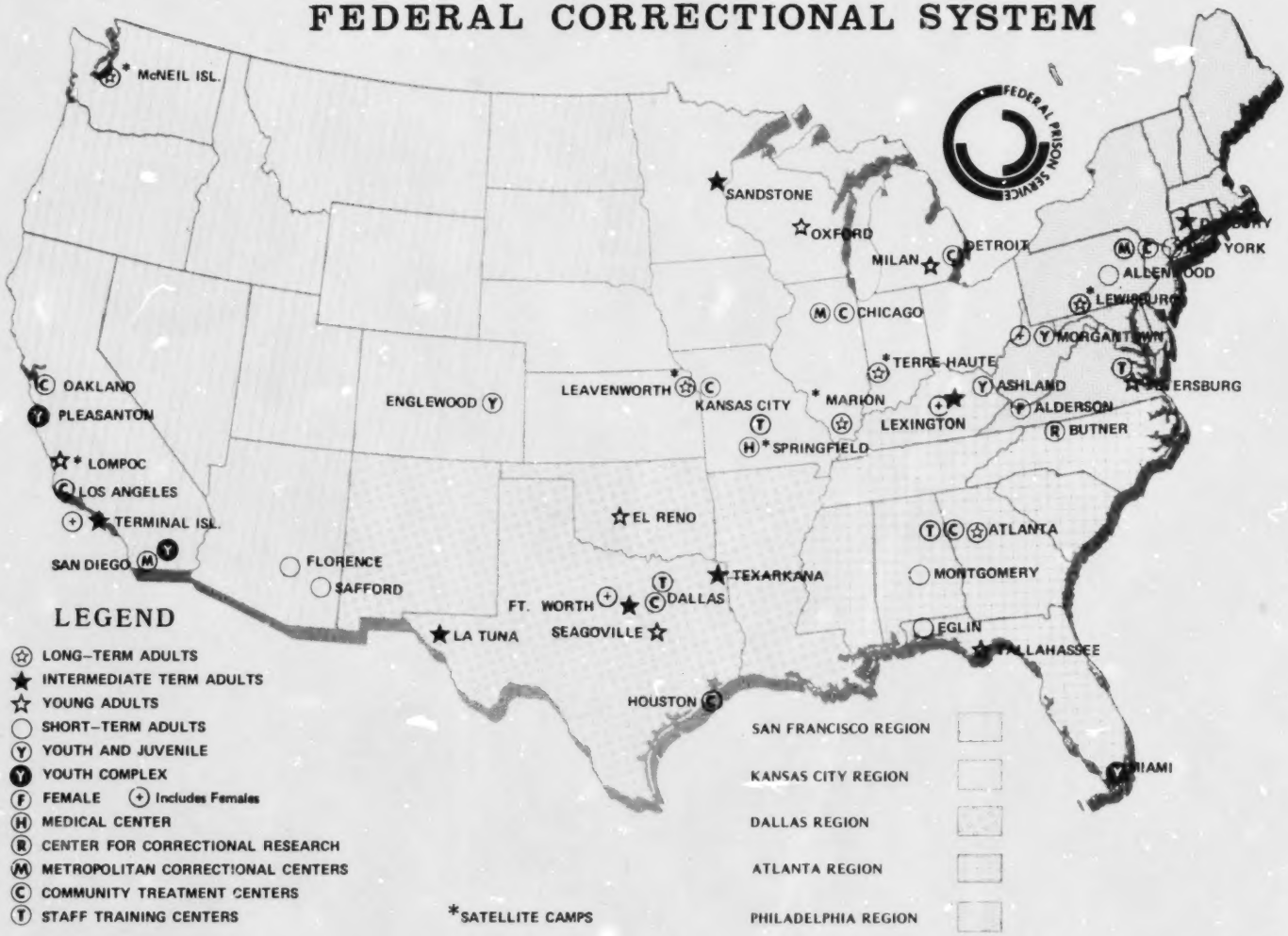
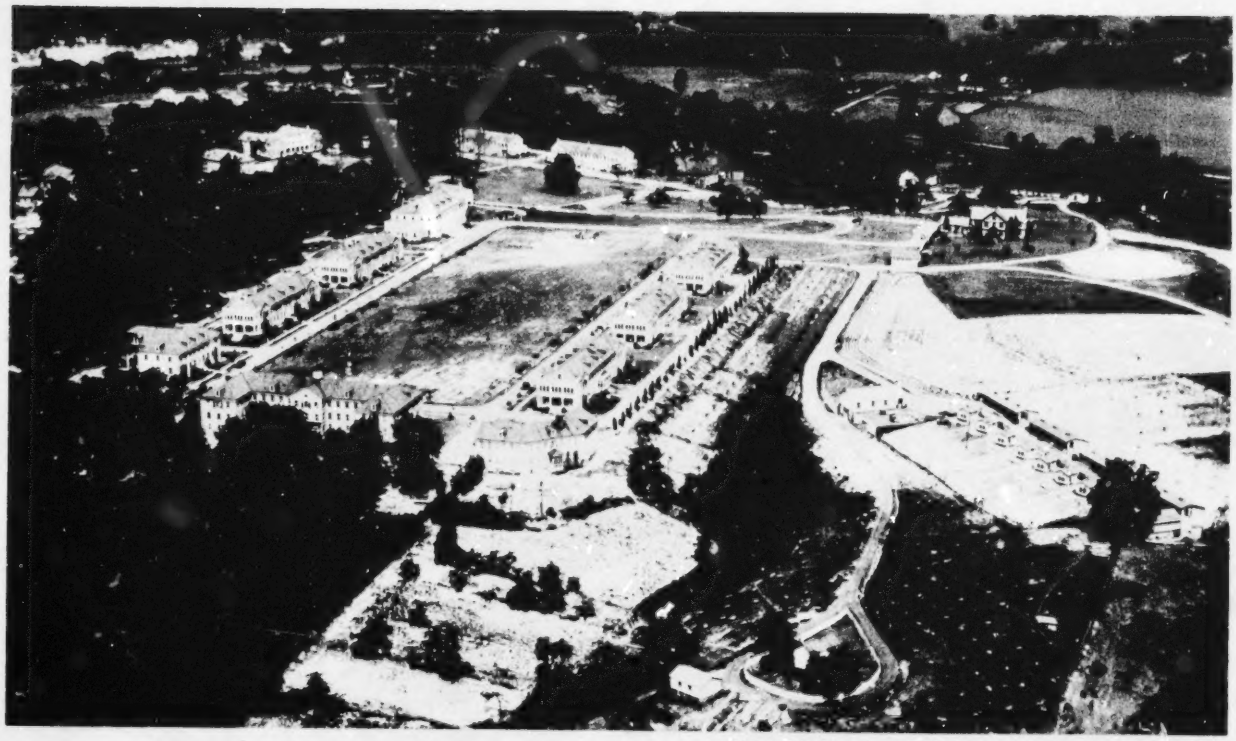


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
First Federal Prisons	4
Progress Begins	6
Federal Female Population	6
Federal Female Commitments	7
Location of Federal Female Population	9
Development of Programs	16
Staff Personnel and Training	19
Female Offenders and Federal Prison Industries	24
Leisure Time	26
Health Services	27
Religion	30
Community Programs	31
Outlook	32



Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va. Sept. 1930

Early History

On any given day, approximately 375,000 men and women are incarcerated in the United States. Fifteen thousand of these offenders are women, or 4 percent of the total incarcerated population. The Federal Prison System alone houses over 23,000 men and women offenders. Female offenders comprise about 4 percent of this total.

In our day of chronically overcrowded institutions it seems difficult to visualize a time when the housing and care of Federal offenders was not a serious problem. But until the closing years of the nineteenth century the number of such offenders was slight. In 1776 the Continental Congress provided that persons convicted of violating Federal laws be confined in colonial and local institutions. The legislature of the new Republic, meeting in 1789, continued this policy, and for the next 100 years the Federal Government boarded out its offenders in state and local facilities.

During most of the nineteenth century the government's board bill was low. Federal criminal statutes outlawed counterfeiting, piracy and other felonies committed on the high seas but little else. Congress had not yet begun to exercise the jurisdiction inherent in its powers for regulating interstate commerce and enforcing Federal tax statutes. Crime was considered essentially a state and local problem.

The states and territories did not object to boarding Federal offenders as long as their labor could be sold to private individuals. Many abuses resulted from this practice and in 1887 Congress prohibited the employment of Federal offenders by contract or lease. The states, consequently, began to charge the Federal Government what was then an exorbitant rate of 25 to 35 cents a day per prisoner for board. A number of states declined to accept prisoners not convicted within their own boundaries; a few refused to accept any Federal offenders.

As the rapidly growing and changing nation produced larger numbers of Federal offenders, the problem of their custody and care became more acute. In 1891 there were nearly 1,600 Federal commitments for penitentiary terms alone.

Leavenworth

At the urging of the Department of Justice, Congress in 1889 authorized purchase of sites for three Federal prisons, one in the North, one in the South, and one in the Far West. No appropriation, however, accompanied this authorization. Six years later Congress transferred the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Justice for the confinement of Federal civil prisoners. This facility soon proved too small. The crude design of the institution made expansion of the structure undesirable.

Congress, when persuaded of the inadequacy of the old disciplinary barracks, appropriated funds for the first United States penitentiary. Near the Fort, an 800 acre site was obtained and construction began. Prisoners were a major component of the labor force. The 1,200 capacity institution—still unfinished—was first occupied in 1906 and the Fort Leavenworth prison was returned to the War Department. Major construction of the new institution continued until 1927.

Atlanta

The number of Federal offenders grew rapidly. In June 1895 there were 2,500 prisoners, a year later 3,000. Again, it became necessary to use State facilities. In 1899 Congress appropriated funds for yet another penitentiary, this one at Atlanta, Georgia. Construction started in 1900, and in 1902 a complement of 350 prisoners occupied the institution. Construction continued until 1921.

McNeil Island

The western penitentiary was eventually located at McNeil Island, Washington—more by circumstance than planning. A Federal prison for the Northwest Territory was first proposed for this seven mile island in Puget Sound in 1867, and a small territorial jail was opened there in 1875. The Federal government tried to donate the jail to the new state of Washington in 1889, but the offer was declined. Several Attorneys General sought to abandon the territorial jail and its site, but the effort was given up in 1903. That year Congress voted funds to convert the jail into a penitentiary.

Alderson

Women offenders continued to be boarded in institutions operated by the states. But by the Twenties the number of female prisoners warranted construction of special Federal facilities. Construction of the necessary accommodations at one or more of the existing male institutions was proposed, but Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt, enthusiastically aided by a number of women's organizations, campaigned successfully for an independent reformatory for women. In 1924, Congress acted, and in 1927 a new 500 inmate institution was opened at Alderson, West Virginia. Dr. Mary B. Harris was Alderson's first Warden.

In the ensuing years, Congress has continued its active support of Bureau of Prison's goals, supplying funds for critically needed new institutions and programs.

Assistant Attorney General Mable W. Willebrandt, 1920

Dr. Mary B. Harris, Alderson's first warder 1930-1941

PROGRESS BEGINS

The Federal Prison System has 43 institutions and other correctional facilities. Offenders are placed in the facilities best adapted to meet their needs. These facilities include:

- 6 Long-term Adult Institutions
- 6 Intermediate-term Adult Institutions*
- 6 Young Adult Institutions
- 6 Short-term Adult Institutions
- 4 Youth and Juvenile Institutions**
- 1 Women's Institution
- 1 Medical Center
- 14 Community Treatment Centers

FEDERAL FEMALE POPULATION

The female population of the Federal Prisons has been rising steadily over a seven year period. At the close of Fiscal Year (FY) 1973, the female population numbered 805, which was up 87% over the close of Fiscal Year 1967. The present female population ranges in age from 15 years to over 60 with a racial mix of 52.7% Black, 47% White (including Spanish-speaking). The average length of time served by these women was 53.6 months as of 30 June 1973, which was up 262% (14.8 months) over 30 June 1967. The marital status of the female offender population is 37% single, 19% married, 10% divorced, 17% separated and 17% common-law.

The following three tables represent available independent statistics from 519 residents at Alderson:

TABLE 1.

DEPENDENTS OF ALDERSON RESIDENTS

No. of Residents	Percent	No. of Dependents
176	33.89	None
107	20.62	1
83	16.00	2
57	10.99	3
32	6.17	4
21	4.05	5
8	1.54	6
3	.58	7
2	.38	8
1	.19	9
29	5.59	Not Reported
519	100.00	771

TABLE 2.

ALDERSON RESIDENTS WHO WERE WELFARE RECIPIENTS

	Number of Residents	Percent
Yes	165	31.8
No	317	61.1
Not Reported	37	7.1
	519	100.0

* Two of these institutions also have women's units.
** One of these institutions also has a women's unit.

TABLE 3.

EMPLOYMENT SALARY SCALE OF ALDERSON RESIDENTS

Amount of Salary	Number	Percent
$ 0 - 2,999	314	60.5
3,000 - 4,999	106	20.4
5,000 - 7,999	40	7.7
8,000 - 9,999	6	1.2
10,000 - above	9	1.7
Not Reported	44	8.5
	519	100.0

Federal Female Commitments

Female commitments in some areas have more than doubled over the past seven years.

OFFENSES OF FEMALE RESIDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF CRIME

Type of Crime	FY 1967	FY 1973
Assault	2	—
Burglary	2	—
Contempt of Court	2	—
Counterfeiting	12	—
Drug Laws	88	284
Embezzlement	19	15
Forgery	101	99
Fraud	8	0
Immigration	6	7
Income Tax	5	—
Juvenile Delinquency (except D.C.)	13	—
Kidnaping	2	1
Larceny/Theft	96	137
Liquor Laws	8	—
Robbery	13	53
Securities, Transporting False or Forged	29	26
White Slave Traffic	3	—
Other and Unclassifiable	11	50
District of Columbia Cases	5	47
Government Reservation and Territorial Cases	2	19
Miscellaneous	3	6
	430	744

Drug offense commitments increased 223% as of Fiscal Year 1973 over Fiscal Year 1967; there was an increase of 43% in Larceny/Theft, and an increase of 308% in Robbery. Federal females with no prior commitments increased 9%; women with one or more prior commitments also increased by 21%. Female commitments **from the courts** to Federal institutions by Judicial District increased 73% in Fiscal Year 1973 over Fiscal Year 1967 with the largest percentages from the 5th Judicial District (33%), and the 9th Judicial District (16%). This reflects an increase of 134% in the 5th District in Fiscal Year 1973 over Fiscal Year 1967, and an increase of 53% in the 9th District in Fiscal Year 1973 over Fiscal Year 1967.

Federal female population is diverse

FEMALE COMMITMENTS FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

	FY 1967	%	FY 1973	%
1st Circuit	2	.4%	5	.7%
Maine	—		—	
Massachusetts	2		2	
New Hampshire	—		—	
Rhode Island	—		—	
Puerto Rico	—		—	
2nd Circuit	39	9.0%	54	7.0%
Connecticut	9		5	
New York				
Northern	1		3	
Eastern	4		30	
Southern	21		16	
Western	4		—	
Vermont	—		—	
3rd Circuit	16	3.0%	14	1.8%
Delaware	1		—	
New Jersey	11		5	
Pennsylvania				
Eastern	2		4	
Middle	—		—	
Western	2		4	
Virgin Islands	—		1	
4th Circuit	62	14.0%	67	9.0%
Maryland	8		15	
North Carolina				
Eastern	5		6	
Middle	9		2	
Western	12		1	
South Carolina	12		4	
Virginia				
Eastern	15		29	
Western	—		—	
West Virginia				
Northern	—		—	
Southern	1		9	

	FY 1967	%	FY 1973	%
5th Circuit	106	25.0%	248	33.0%
Alabama				
Northern	2		9	
Middle	2		15	
Southern	3		4	
Florida				
Northern	2		6	
Middle	12		15	
Southern	11		55	
Georgia				
Northern	6		10	
Middle	3		2	
Southern	4		4	
Louisiana				
Eastern	10		19	
Western	1		—	
Middle	—		4	
Mississippi				
Northern	2		—	
Southern	3		1	
Texas				
Northern	17		28	
Eastern	1		3	
Southern	11		31	
Western	—		—	
Canal Zone	—		—	
6th Circuit	52	12.0%	63	9.0%
Kentucky				
Eastern	4		1	
Western	8		2	
Michigan				
Eastern	15		16	
Western	1		8	
Ohio				
Northern	4		17	
Southern	8		4	
Tennessee				
Eastern	6		7	
Middle	4		—	
Western	2		8	

FEMALE COMMITMENTS FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

	FY 1967	%	FY 1973	%
7th Circuit	25	.5%	41	5.0%
Illinois				
Northern	18		12	
Eastern	2		6	
Southern	1		5	
Indiana				
Northern	—		13	
Southern	1		5	
Wisconsin				
Eastern	2		—	
Western	1		—	
8th Circuit				
Arkansas				
Western	—		1	
Eastern	4		6	
Iowa				
Northern	2		2	
Southern	—		2	
Minnesota	—		1	
Missouri				
Eastern	6		15	
Western	7		1	
Nebraska	—		8	
North Dakota	1		1	
South Dakota	1		2	
9th Circuit	80	19.0%	122	16.0%
Alaska	1		1	
Arizona	6		25	
California				
Northern	6		13	
Eastern	1		6	
Central	27		22	
Southern	24		40	
Hawaii	1		2	
Idaho	2		1	
Montana	3		1	
Nevada	1		4	
Oregon	2		2	
Washington				
Eastern	3		2	
Western	3		3	
Guam	—		—	
10th Circuit	17	3.0%	31	4.0%
Colorado	3		4	
Kansas	5		9	
New Mexico	4		9	
Oklahoma				
Northern	3		1	
Eastern	—		—	
Western	2		8	
Utah	—		—	
Wyoming	—		—	
District of Columbia	10	2.0%	61	8.1%
TOTALS:	430		744	

Operations and Control Communications Center

LOCATION OF FEMALE POPULATION

Federal female offenders are housed at six federal institutions. These facilities include: the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia; the Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Texas; the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California; the Robert F. Kennedy Youth Center, Morgantown, West Virginia; the Federal Correctional Institution, Lexington, Kentucky; and the recently opened West Coast Youth Center, Pleasanton, California. The last four are co-correctional.

FEDERAL REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA

Alderson is responsible for the correction of female offenders.

Age Range	Service Area	Planned Capacity	Clinical Services	Custody/Housing
17 and over	All States to the East of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas (except for Western portion).	475	Standard medical services; one psychologist.	Minimal Perimeter security. Cottages and small dormitories, individual rooms for large percentage of the population.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Fort Worth is a medium to minimum security institution designed to accommodate male and female offenders whose records do not include a history of violence and do not represent significant escape risks; and who have expressed a willingness to participate in intensive programming.

Age Range	Service Area	Planned Capacity	Clinical Services	Custody/Housing
21 and over (women)	The Southwest and Central Sections of the United States.	100 (women)	Full medical, psychiatric, and psychological.	Little physical security, dormitory housing facilities.

Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.

Federal Correctional Institution, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

TERMINAL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

The women's institution at Terminal Island, separate from the men's, is responsible for the correction of female offenders.

Age Range	Service Area	Planned Capacity	Clinical Services	Custody/Housing
17 and over	All States to the West of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, West Texas.	160	Standard medical services, full-time psychologist.	Individual rooms or cubicles. Adequate perimeter security.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY YOUTH CENTER

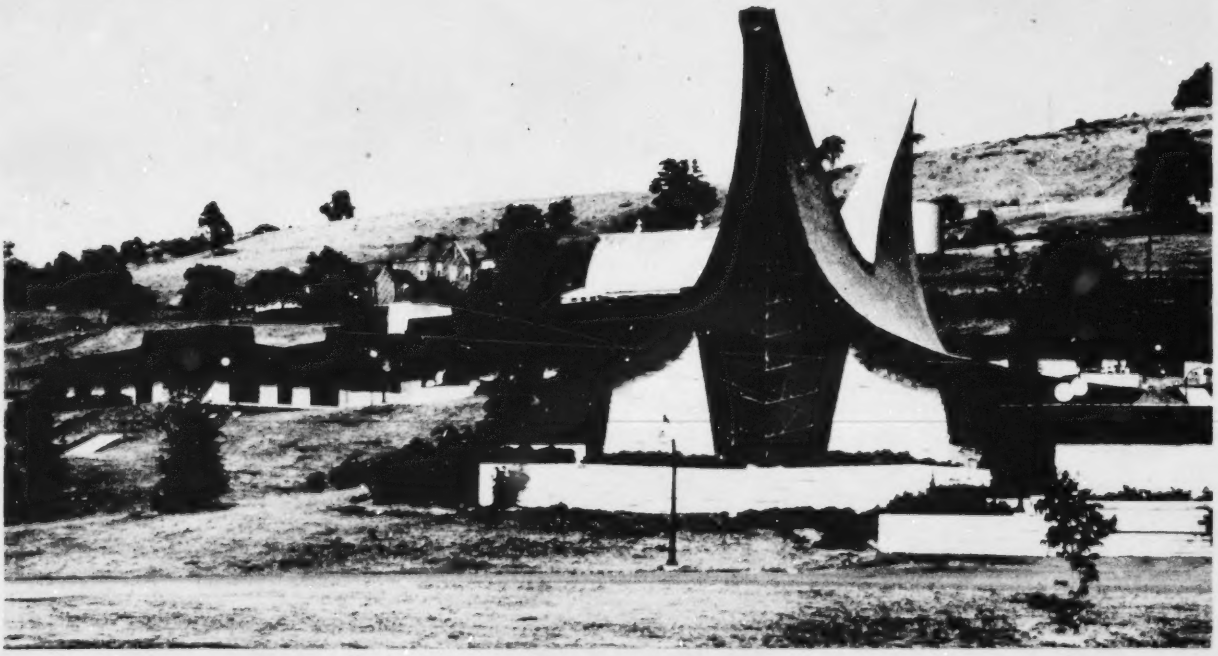
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

The Center program is designed to meet the needs of youthful unsophisticated male and female federal offenders. It is completely open and emphasis is placed on differential individualized programming for changing behavior rather than on custodial care.

Age Range	Service Area	Planned Capacity	Clinical Services	Custody/Housing
14 to 24 at time of commitment.	Generally, States East of the Mississippi River, however, persons who reside west of the Mississippi River will be considered on an individual basis.	120 (female)	Out-patient care only. Full-time psychologist and dentist, but only part-time contract physician.	Open—minimum custody residents. Housing is in Cottages.

Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, Calif.

Robert F. Kennedy Youth Center, Morgantown, W. Va.



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FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Lexington is a medium to minimum security co-correctional adult facility for offenders whose records do not include assaultive behavior and who do not represent significant escape risks. Functional unit programs will be developed. The programs are designed for completion in 12 to 18 months and referrals should have anticipated release dates which are compatible with program time requirements. Persons serving five years or less or those who have made an appropriate adjustment while serving the major portion of longer sentences can be considered when they are within two years of a probable release date. All prospective transfers to Lexington must indicate a willingness to participate in intensive programming. All proposed transfers should be referred to the Warden for approval.

Age Range	Service Area	Planned Capacity	Clinical Services	Custody/Housing
Men: 25 and above. Women: 21 and above.	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and other offenders who are to be released to the Eastern Central Region of the United States.	650	Provides 100 bed hospital for acute medical/surgical/dental referrals from Eastern institutions. Referrals may be written or, in emergency situations, telephonic referrals directed to the Chief of Health Programs.	Housing is primarily individual rooms with some dormitory type facilities. Medium—No restrictions while under constant supervision. Minimum—No restrictions with periodic checks.

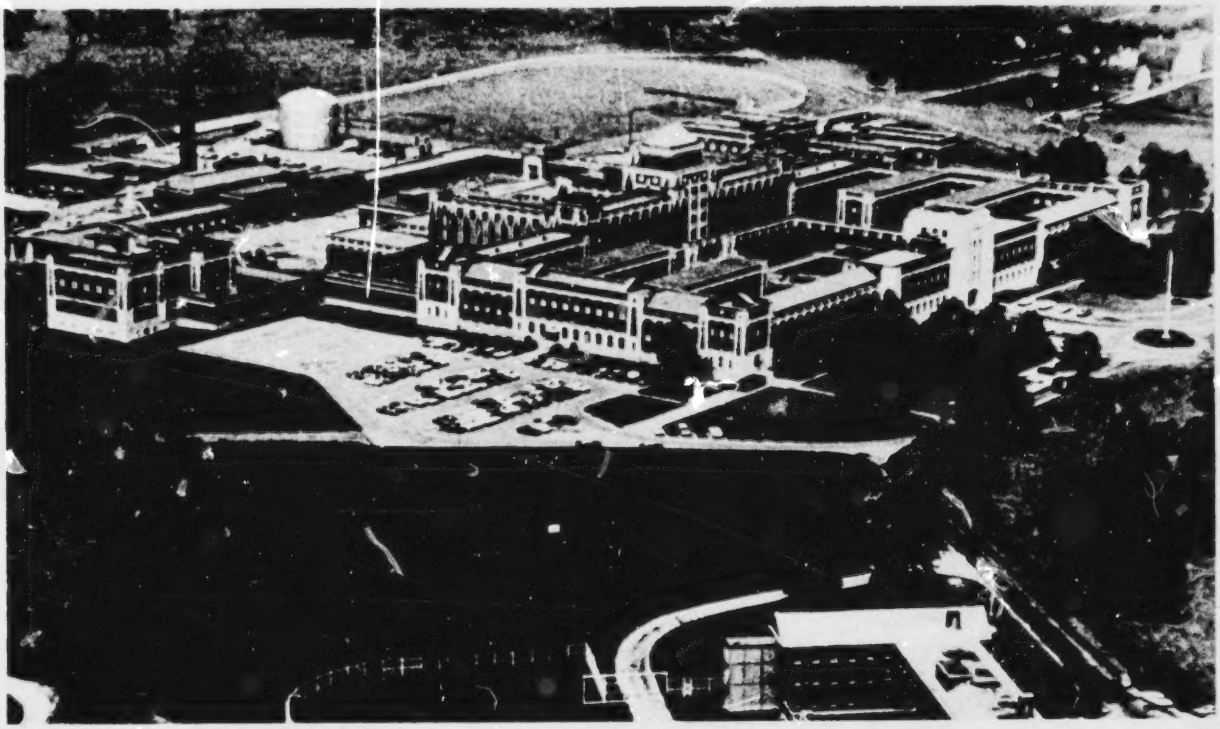
FEDERAL YOUTH CENTER
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

Pleasanton is a minimum security co-correctional youth facility for offenders who generally have been sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act and are serving up to eight years for Federal crimes. Correctional programs will be based on the Interpersonal Maturity Level (I Level) concept originated by Dr. Marguerite Warren and used in the California correctional system. Academic programs available to residents at Pleasanton will range from literacy to college-level studies. Nearby schools offering study-release opportunities include Chabot Junior College and California State University, both at Hayward, and the University of California at Berkeley.

Pleasanton has open-ended career cluster training that will provide basic to advanced skills in small engine repair, electronics, graphic arts, metal fabrication and the secretarial-business field.

Residents enter the Center's training program at their current skill levels and will be tested for state certification on completion of training. The expanding range of skills available makes it possible for a trainee, in small engine repair, for example, to advance to certification as a full auto mechanic.

Age Range	Service Area	Planned Capacity	Clinical Services	Custody/Housing
18 to 26	Oregon, California, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada	250 (60 female)	Out-patient clinic, dental office, a diagnostic and orientation building.	Open-minimum—Four split-level housing units; one for females.



Federal Correctional Institution, Lexington, Ky.

Federal Youth Center, Pleasanton, Calif.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS

The Federal Bureau of Prison's primary objectives are:

To provide a level of inmate supervision that is consistent with human dignity, that will carry out the judgments of the U. S. Courts, and that will provide maximum protection to the community, staff and residents;

To significantly increase the number of Federal offenders achieving a successful adjustment upon their return to the community; and,

To increase program alternatives for offenders who do not require institutional confinement.

Programs and treatment are designed with respect to Bureau of Prison's standards and policies. However, a specially designed classification system, initiated in 1970, is used in developing institutional programs for all residents, including females. The system is called "RAPS," an acronym for "Rating, Age, Prior Commitments and Sentence."

Residents are normally enrolled in the programs based on their priority rating (I, II, III). The Priority I residents receive first consideration because they have the greatest need and the shortest time. The Priority system is based on the evaluative rating of the Treatment Teams (Page 19) concerning each resident's chances for rehabilitation, sentence, prior commitments of six months or more and age.

The Team assesses the needs of each resident in relationship to ten correctional factors (Page 17) These needs are then designated as "0" (no need), "1" (low need), or "2" (high need).

The RAPS System summarizes all data collected in a series of timely reports. These reports can be of value to institution staff in administrative and budget planning as well as providing a great deal of valuable information about the residents and their needs.

Program activities developed for correctional treatment are:

Education—A. B. E.
Education—G. E. D. and Other
Recreation
On-The-Job Training
Vocational Training
Industry
Psychotherapy (Individual)
Psychotherapy (Group)
Counseling (Individual)
Counseling (Group)
Correctional Counseling
Health Services
Voluntary Groups
Work Release
Study Release
General Maintenance
Community Treatment Center

Institutional Departments responsible for these program activities are:

Education
Correctional Services
Case Management
Chaplains
Medical
Business
NARA
Drug Abuse Program
Mechanical Services
Industry
Community Volunteers
Food Service

As of November 30, 1973, 20,724 residents in all institutions had been programmed for RAPS by category. The Federal female population was placed in the following categories as compared with the grand total of all institutions:

FEMALES

I - 420 - 54.9%
II - 150 - 19.6%
III - 195 - 25.5%
TOTALS - 765 - 100.0%

ALL INSTITUTIONS

I - 5,738 - 27.68%
II - 3,449 - 16.64%
III - 11,537 - 55.68%
TOTALS - 20,724 - 100.00%

RAPS

NEED LEVEL PERCENTAGES BY CORRECTIONAL FACTORS

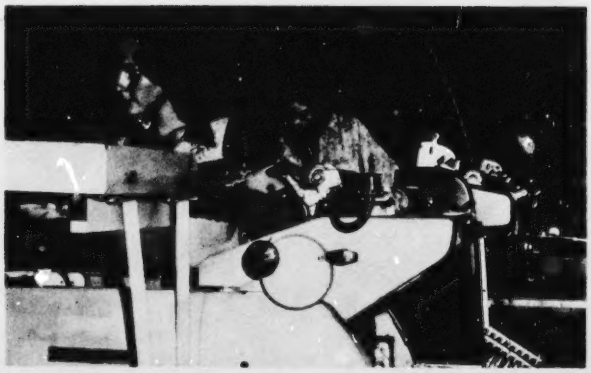
20,724—Grand Total
765—Female Residents

Correctional Factors	Need Level	0—No Need Number Rated	0—No Need *(%) All Residents	1—Low Need Number Rated	2—High Need (%) Female Residents
Economic Status	0	8694	41	126	13
	1	5688	27	246	31
	2	6342	30	393	54
Family Conditions	0	14670	70	267	27
	1	4166	20	291	38
	2	1888	9	207	33
Mental Health	0	17178	83	513	70
	1	2198	10	179	19
	2	1348	6	73	9
Physical Health	0	17100	82	533	69
	1	2825	13	203	27
	2	799	3	29	3
Educational	0	7751	37	134	18
	1	5278	25	217	28
	2	7695	37	414	52
Vocational	0	7268	35	41	5
	1	5375	25	250	34
	2	8081	38	474	59
Self-Control	0	5775	28	133	14
	1	6057	29	259	34
	2	8892	42	373	50
Interpersonal/Relationships	0	8934	44	132	16
	1	6197	29	250	33
	2	5593	30	383	49
Standards/Values	0	5664	27	97	14
	1	6519	31	283	40
	2	8541	42	385	54
Aspirations	0	8873	42	134	14
	1	6472	31	315	38
	2	5379	25	316	46

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

Group therapy

Group counseling



Co-ed graphics class

CO-CORRECTIONS

In 1971 the Robert F. Kennedy Youth Center and the Fort Worth Correctional Institution made Federal Prison Service history when they included women offenders in their formerly all-male populations. At the three co-correctional institutions, men and women have separate housing facilities but share institutional activities, such as meals, counseling, education, recreation and most training opportunities. The Federal Correctional Institution, Lexington, Kentucky opened on February 17, 1974 and is designed to provide co-educational training programs. Similar programs will be offered at the West Coast Youth Center which opened in July, 1974 at Pleasanton, California.

An experimental program, co-corrections is an effort to normalize life in the institution as much as possible and to expand the treatment.

Co-ed cafeteria, Ft. Worth

TREATMENT TEAMS

At nearly all of the Bureau's institutions, including those where females are detained, planning and management of resident programs is the responsibility of treatment teams. The teams consist of a caseworker, a correctional counselor and an education representative. Female residents participate in developing their own programs in concert with the treatment teams. The teams also monitor and evaluate the progress of each resident on their caseload.

At present the Bureau is using the "functional unit" approach, an innovative Case Management technique, at three institutions where females are detained—the Kennedy Youth Center, Morgantown, West Virginia; the Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Texas and the Federal Correctional Institution, Lexington, Kentucky. However, the current trend is to use this concept at all institutions.

Under the functional unit concept, a larger resident population is broken down into smaller, more manageable groups that are housed together. The objective is to open up lines of communication through more direct contact between residents and staff and through intensive counseling and therapy. The treatment teams develop their own programs to meet the needs of their assigned unit.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

The Bureau must have a qualified staff to meet the new challenges presented in the treatment of the Federal offender.

Basically, Bureau of Prison employees have a twofold responsibility: to function in their service roles (food supervisor, personnel clerk, teacher, physician, dentist, etc.) and to relate their specialties to the task of correcting the offender.

Of some 8,500 Bureau of Prisons personnel at the various institutions, 725 are women. There is a female Warden at Alderson and a female Associate Warden at Terminal Island. Correctional officers make up the largest number of employees, female and male.

STAFF TRAINING CENTERS

To help its employees develop professional competence for their roles as "change agents," the Bureau of Prisons offers a staff training program. Regional Staff Training Centers (STC) are in operation in Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Georgia. The Bureau plans to establish another training center in conjunction with a youth complex planned for the southeastern region of the country.

The Centers' courses place special emphasis on helping employees develop skills in human relations. The STCs train new employees in basic correctional techniques and also provide advanced correctional training for experienced employees. Many classes include participants from state, local and military correctional jurisdictions as well as from foreign countries.

In addition, all institutions have a training capability and conduct a number of courses in-house. The most successful of these are two forty hour courses in interpersonal communications. Virtually all employees will receive training in at least one of these courses within the next year. These courses were developed to implement and maintain a formal counseling program at each institution.

The Bureau established two other Staff Training Centers: (1) Food Service Training Center located at the Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Virginia, which offers a comprehensive year-long course in food preparation, service and management, and (2) Health Services Training Centers located at the Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri which is a/ year didactic and// year on-the-job training to physicians' assistants in medical care, diagnostic and technical procedures.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Bureau of Prisons has established three basic objectives to help residents improve their knowledge and skills:

1. Every resident leaving the Federal Prison System will be able to read at least at the sixth grade level.

2. Every resident capable of doing so will have earned a high school diploma or equivalency certificate by the time he is released.

3. Every resident who does not have a work skill will have been given training that will qualify him for post-release employment in a relevant, career-oriented occupation.

To carry out these objectives, the Bureau operates an education system consisting of 27 schools (including all institutions where females are detained) in its major institutions across the country. The schools have a full-time staff of 438; of that number 37 females serve in a supervisory or instructional capacity and 8 in a clerical or administrative capacity. Consistent with established goals, four areas are emphasized: Functional literacy, high school equivalency, marketable work skills, and the positive use of leisure time. Most institutions also have social and pre-release preparation courses emphasizing job related skills and information to assist residents in obtaining and holding employment.

Resident improves reading skills

Libraries have been replaced by learning material centers. The education staffs in the institutions are using a variety of techniques—team teaching, programmed instruction, language laboratories, video tape recordings and speech therapy—to reach residents who have not responded in the past to traditional classroom teaching.

Approximately 95% of all educational program activity occurs within the institutions. This is necessitated by the responsibility delegated to the Bureau of Prisons to maintain custodial control over offenders assigned to the Department of Justice by the Courts.

Key punching is a course offering at female institutions

PROGRAM OFFERINGS*

Institution	*Academic	
FORT WORTH	Adult Basic Education (A.B.E.) G.E.D. Preparation Social Education High School Courses College Courses	Food Service Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Photography Business Skills Homemaking
TERMINAL ISLAND	A.B.E Social Education G.E.D Preparation High School Courses College Courses	Business Education IBM Training Typing Home Economics Waitress Training
MORGANTOWN	A.B.E. G.E.D. Preparation Social Education High School Courses College Courses	ADP Driver Education Intro-Blueprint Reading Plastics Keypunching Typing
ALDERSON**		

*The foregoing program offerings reflect only those course titles required to be reported through the Bureau's Education Reporting System, a system which collects information about the Education and Training of Federal offenders. However, individual institutions develop many other programs geared to the specialized needs and interests of its particular population.

**Shown on pages 22 and 23

SS 23

"RIGHT TO READ" PROGRAM AT ALDERSON

Educational opportunities in Federal institutions cover a wide range—from literacy courses through college level studies. The U.S. Office of Education recently established a grant for "Right to Read" (literacy) programs for residents at the Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma and the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.

The "Right to Read" program provides the female residents at Alderson with the opportunity to raise their reading to an 8th grade level. The program is funded by a $45,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education. Concord College in Athens, West Virginia is working with Alderson. The unique feature of this program is that approximately 48% of the grant will be paid to resident tutor assistants. The 1973 evaluation reports indicate that of the total residents participating (293) in the program, 61.4% increased their reading grade level 1.4 years per 20 hours of reading instruction.

Other program offerings at Alderson are:

ORIENTATION PROGRAM—The S.E.L.F. (Self Evaluation for Life Fulfillment) Curriculum is designed primarily as an action oriented class. This program helps the new residents establish, restore and build a self-image as well as develop lines of communication and interpersonal relationships. These in turn will enable them, hopefully, to make a better adjustment to the institution and aid them in learning to use their time constructively in a constant preparation for the outside world.

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM—This program is entirely voluntary. Its sole intent is to ease anxiety at a particularly anxious period in the resident's life by giving or reacquainting her with life skills and by giving information which aids in making her self reliant and confident of herself as she is released from institutional custody.

MACHINE LABORATORY—Using a variety of mechanical devices with complementary programs, the Machine Lab operates as a supplement to the other educational programs by providing **specialized** help for students who are in need of individual attention and/or a break from the usual routine.

BUSINESS EDUCATION LAB—The Business Education Lab Program is set up to help students develop basic typing, shorthand, filing and general office skills.

SPEECH CLASS—The speech class is designed to benefit the students involved in the college credit and college preparatory course as well as other interested residents by enabling them to understand the speech mechanism. Techniques are used to aid them in becoming more comfortable when speaking in front of groups, presenting different types of speeches and better expressing themselves through oral interpretation and debate.

LEARNING CENTER I—This portion of the Learning Center is for residents who do not have a high school diploma and would like to earn one. It consists basically of an Advanced General Education Program developed for self-preparation for the G.E.D. plus other supplementary materials.

LEARNING CENTER II—This portion of the Learning Center consists of a self-study approach to basic English and math, up to a seventh grade level. The material is structured in a diverse manner to accommodate the individual need of each student.

ART CLASS—The Art Program consists of basic painting, drawing and crafts. These are the practical elements of creative work. A strong emphasis is placed on art history and group analysis of individual projects. This program is designed to help the student discover basic principles of creativity. The program involves each student as an individual and challenges her to consider alternatives and consequences of different approaches to each art problem.

BI-LINGUAL, BI-CULTURAL LABORATORY—The Laboratory offers English conversation, grammar and writing skills for Spanish speaking residents.

BI-LINGUAL, BI-CULTURAL LIBRARY AND CULTURAL DISPLAY—Check-out facilities exist for Spanish reading materials. A display of different cultural objects representing the various countries of Latin America are displayed to enhance cross cultural learning.

BRIDGE PROGRAM—The Bridge Program provides the opportunity for residents having a G.E.D. certificate or high school diploma to study or review core secondary education subjects before continuing on to advanced studies.

AFRO-AMERICAN CLASS—The Afro-American Experience is a course designed to show the impact of the constitution on the history of Black Americans.

HOME ECONOMICS LABORATORY—The Home Economics Laboratory offers classes to women who are interested in gaining or improving their knowledge and skills in subject matter areas such as foods, sewing, money management, interior decorating, child care, marriage and family relations, job readiness, hotel and motel aide training and saleslady training.

ADVANCED STUDIES LABORATORY—College preparatory classes are offered in six areas: reading, writing, spelling, vocabulary, study skills, math, and current topics of interest.

ADVANCED STUDIES CORRESPONDENCE—Transferable college credit courses in 39 subject areas are made available from 64 universities throughout the country.

ADVANCED STUDIES COUNSELING AND ADVISEMENT—This element of the program provides college selection assistance, preparation of admission and financial aid applications and college admission testing.

ENGLISH/SPANISH CLASS—This class serves both English and Spanish speaking students. One-half of the curriculum is Spanish grammar and vocabulary for English speaking students. The other half consists of English conversation for Spanish speaking students and Spanish conversation for English speaking students.

COLLEGE COURSES—The West Virginia University Extension Division at Fairlea offers a three hour college course at Alderson in political science 2: "The American Federal System," which accommodates about 20 students. Other courses are planned for the future.

ADP TRAINING—The ADP training unit is designed to qualify residents for keypunch work in the ADP Production Unit during their stay in the institution and for competitive employment upon release. The requirements for a student are: She must have a ninth grade level of paragraph meaning on S.A.T. (Stanford Achievement Test) tests, type 35 words per minute, pass with an A or B on the aptitude test.

NURSE'S AIDE TRAINING—Upon completion of this class which involves both classroom work and on-the-job training in the Health Services Area, the students receive a Nurse's Aide certificate from the State of West Virginia. The course runs for approximately 10 1/2 weeks and requires a seventh grade median score on the S.A.T. for admission.

TEACHER'S AIDE TRAINING AND COUNSELING—This course is designed to provide teacher's aides with a background of information designed to help them be more effective in their jobs in the institution. The certificate of completion is also helpful when applying for a job as a teacher's aide in the Alderson institutional community.

Co-ed photography class

DIRECTORY*

Federal Correctional Institution
Fort Worth, Texas 76119
Terminal Island, Women's Division, California 90731
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

Federal Reformatory for Women
Alderson, West Virginia 24910

Youth and Juvenile Institution
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

Federal Youth Center
Pleasanton, California 94568

*Inquiries should be directed either to the Warden or Supervisor of Education of particular institutions.

STUDY RELEASE

The Bureau also has a Study Release Program that allows selected residents to attend schools in the local community during the day and return to the institution at night. There are 16 institutions participating in the Study Release Program (including all institutions where females are detained, except Alderson). The Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson is one of the non-participating institutions due to its remote location. However, the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, is an example of how an active Study Release Program can be developed if the institution is located in an area where educational facilities are readily available. In fiscal year 1972, 43 residents in the institution's Men's Division and 25 in the Women's Division attended 21 trade school skill centers and junior colleges in the nearby community. In addition to academic subjects, their courses covered such occupational preparation programs as cosmetology, welding, real estate, dental assistant, data processing, business office skills, and electronic assembly production.

The students in study release programs require relatively little help in paying for their tuition. Funds come primarily from personal or family resources, or from the schools themselves using grants from governmental or private agencies.

For men and women who are not qualified for Study Release, college courses are "imported" into the various institutions and are taught by faculty members from the local schools.

"Work Release" (Alderson excluded due to remote location) provides similar opportunities for residents to work in the community, gaining experience supplemental to their vocational training. Work releasees are paid at least the minimum wage, from which their institution deducts a reasonable amount for care and transportation. This allows work releasees to accumulate money for release purposes and/or to assist more fully in supporting dependents.

The Bureau further delegates direct line responsibility for most day to day activities to each institution. These responsibilities include the hiring of instructional personnel; procurement of machinery, equipment and services; and the selection of specific learning materials.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES

During FY 1973, over 7,600 Bureau residents were enrolled in vocational training programs in which 46 different skills were taught. The programs are financed primarily by the profits of Federal Prison Industries (FPI), a Government owned corporation that provides training and employment for Federal residents. By law, the corporation can sell its products and services only to other Federal agencies.

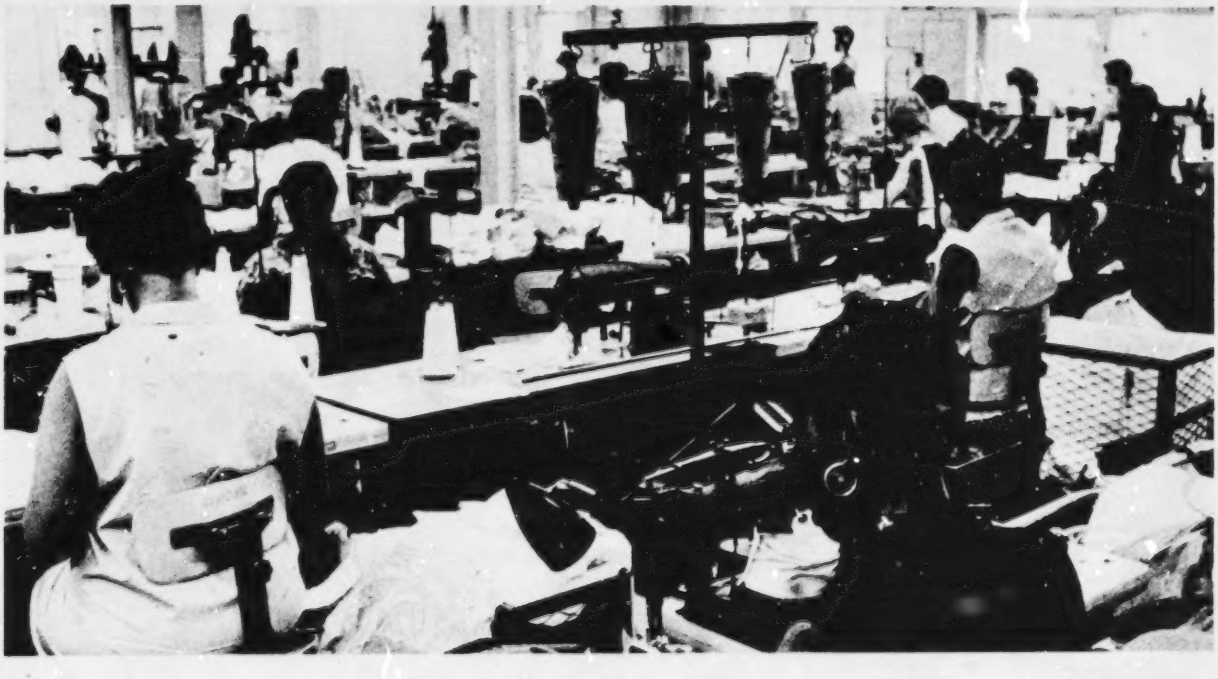
In 1973 FPI employed about 22 percent of the Bureau's resident population in the industries it operates in 20 institutions. Industries products are diversified and range from textiles to metal and wood furniture, from mail bags and tire recapping to commercial printing and automated data processing (ADP) services.

FEMALES IN FPI

Institution	Industry	No. of Residents Employed
Terminal Island	ADP	23
Fort Worth	ADP	11
Alderson	Garment Factory	93
	ADP	41
	Clerical	6
	TOTAL:	174

ADP industry

Garment factory at Alderson provides employment for approximately 29% of total population



Job Categories:

ADP: Key Punchers, Key Tapers, Clerical Data Control Clerk.

Garment Factory: Cutters, Sewing Machine Operators, Inspectors.

During Fiscal 1973, FPI paid $3,947,350 to 4,973 residents, for an average of $42.84 per resident. Approximately 174 female residents employed in the factories received an average of $753 each. FPI paid $900,948 in meritorious monetary awards (MSA) to 21,030 residents employed in other institution activities, including education and vocational training. Approximately $45,000 in MSA was paid to about 700 female residents. MSA (Meritorious Service Award) is a system of rewards to residents regardless of the length of time served, whether employed in industries, camps, institutional operations or engaged in education and training programs. Residents who perform exceptional services not necessarily a part of their regular assignment may also be granted allowances of good time and payment of MSA Compensation.

The SECAS (Ship Equipment Configuration Accounting System) project is an example of how FPI is continuing to establish methods to employ and train Federal offenders. Because of the need for a service unavailable from commercial vendors, the Department of Navy approached FPI for data processing support for its computerized system of accounting for shipboard electronic equipment. Federal Prison Industries already had key punch units at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, the Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Texas, and the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, institutions where females are located. Alderson was selected for the installation of the first SECAS support office, a key-tape operation. Information is keyed from raw data supplied by the Navy from its Atlantic fleet. After the information has been recorded on magnetic tape and verified, it is transmitted to the Navy's computer center at Indian Head, Maryland, for analysis. The Alderson unit is now providing this service with an error rate of one-half of one percent—much better than commercial standards. Based on the success of the Alderson operation, the SECAS Corporation installed a second ADP unit at the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island, California, to service the Navy's Pacific fleet system.

LEISURE TIME

Out of a typical 24 hour day, an offender in a Federal institution spends about eight hours sleeping, five hours working, two hours eating, and two hours in some type of program. The balance of the day—seven hours—is "free time."

Each institution's Education Department attempts to fill this free time with a variety of recreational activities and self-help programs. These include team sports and games, arts and crafts, literary and intellectual pursuits, music and drama and membership in self-improvement organizations. Periodically, selected inmates attend and participate in sports and other events in the nearby community.

Due to the remote location of Alderson, participation in local community activities is limited. However, many organizations and interest groups seek to take to Alderson varying activities at their own expense. The remoteness of the institution is detrimental to study and work release, but need not prohibit community involvement at the institution.

The Bureau of Prisons feels that well-directed recreational programs are a highly effective force for social re-education. Residents are encouraged to make constructive use of their free time and to learn habits of self-discipline, responsibility and cooperation that will help them make a better adjustment in the community when they are released.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Bureau considers the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of physical and emotional disorders to be of prime importance in an offender's total treatment program.

A corps of approximately 500 medical professionals and technicians, operating under the Bureau's Medical and Services Division, gives residents in Federal institutions health care equivalent to that found in most communities. The medical complement consists of physicians, physician's assistants, dentists, psychologists and technical personnel, and includes 110 members of the Commissioned Officer Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service.

HEALTH SERVICES AT ALDERSON

A. On Arrival

Upon entrance to the institution, each resident is given a complete physical examination, consisting of the following:

1. Complete physical and mental health history.
2. Complete physical examination by a physician.
3. Pelvic examination and pap smear.
4. Routine urinalysis, complete blood count and serological test for syphilis.
5. Individual laboratory tests relative to the individual's needs.
6. Tuberculin skin test; chest x-ray if indicated.
7. Appropriate immunization.
8. Dental examination.

As of January 1974, the total number of staff providing health services was 15, which includes physicians, nurses and physician's assistants. Fifty residents assigned to all departments currently work in the health services unit.

B. Pregnant Residents and Their Babies

A special prenatal clinic is held once a month to observe and care for pregnant residents. Individual determination is made in the clinic as to how closely the resident needs to be followed and how often she is seen. She may also be seen at any time for emergencies. These residents are also referred to and followed by an Obstretrics and Gynecology Specialist in the neighboring communities prior to delivery.

All deliveries are currently being performed in community hospitals. The babies are returned to the institution with the mother at an appropriate time after delivery.

The baby remains in the institution health services unit/nursery until all arrangements for his or her transportation and care are completed. If a resident has no family, arrangements are made with relatives or friends able to keep the baby, or the baby is placed in a foster home until the mother's release. Sometimes the babies are placed for adoption with the mothers' consent.

C. Diabetics and Special Cases

A regular clinic is held once a month to observe and manage diabetics and special health problems. Patients may also be seen by the physician at any other time as medically indicated.

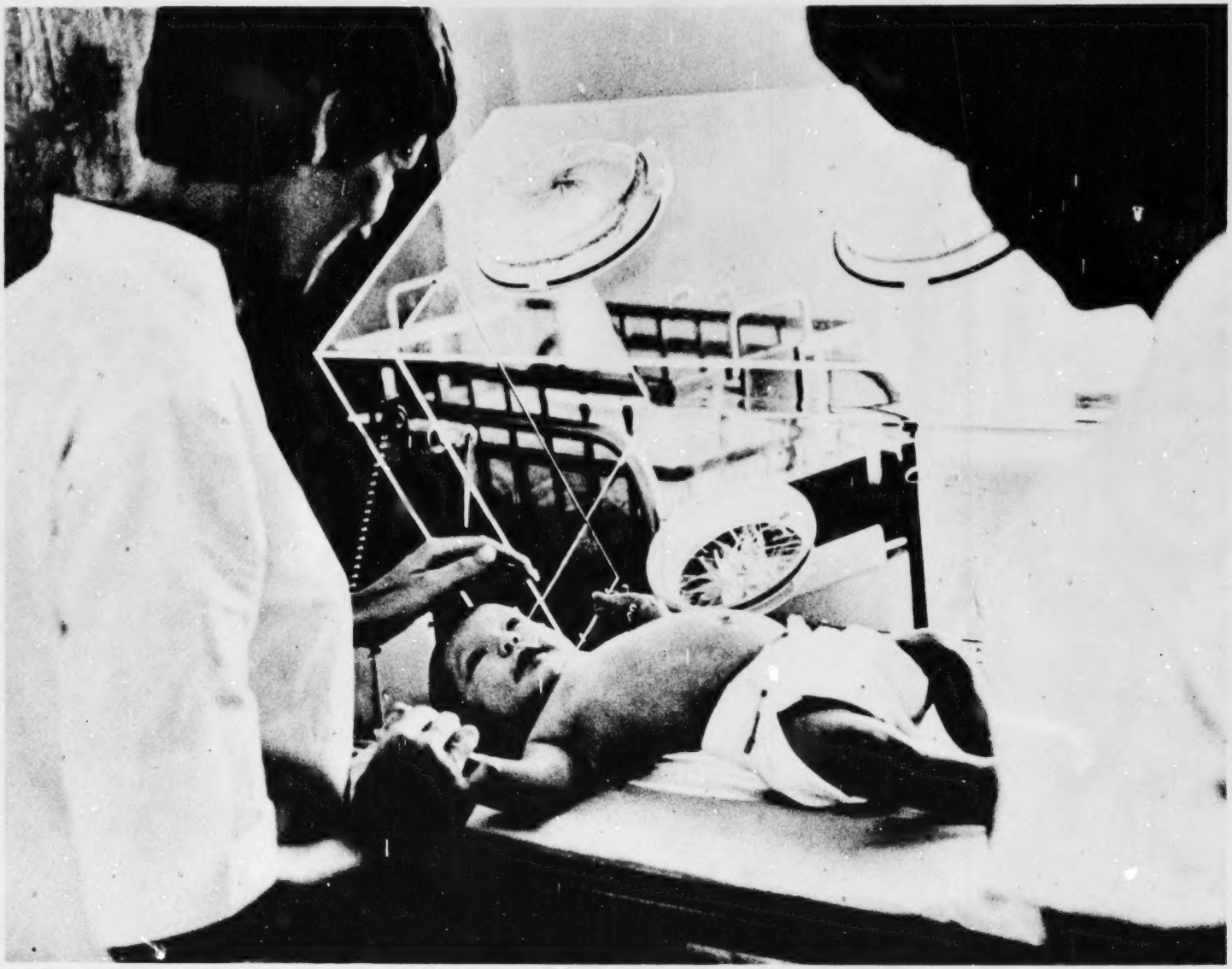
In all special cases where it is determined the resident is physically unable to hold a full work assignment or not able to work at all, she is placed on modified duty or unassigned status as appropriate.

D. Outpatient Services and Procedures

The outpatient department sees an average of 70 patients daily, and the pharmacy fills about 100 to

Resident laboratory aide tests blood samples

29



Alderson resident's baby with resident nurse's aides

125 prescriptions daily. The health services unit has a clinical laboratory and x-ray department. The dental clinic is complete and treats about 20 patients daily. Almost all residents need dental treatment sometime during their incarceration.

The residents, as a whole, have multiple complaints, many of which are, at least in part, emotional problems. A resident may put her name on the daily sick call list in the evening or early morning for sick call, held Monday through Friday. She will then be called to the health services unit where a Physician's Assistant or Nurse will provide preliminary screening and either order tests and treatment for her particular problem or refer her to the physician if medically indicated. Residents coming through sick call may also be referred to the dental clinic or the staff psychologist. A resident may also write a request directly to the physician for a special appointment and will be notified when he can see her. All residents may go to sick call at any time with no limit on the number of times they may go, and are excused from work duties or classes.

If medication is prescribed for a resident, it will be dispensed in appropriately labeled containers (e.g., resident's name, drug name and dosage) from the pharmacy to the resident's cottage officer. Medication that requires special control for medical or security reasons is maintained in a locked cabinet in the cottage and issued by the cottage officer as prescribed by the medical staff. In special cases, some medication is maintained at the health services unit and issued on an individual dose basis for which the resident must go to the health services unit. Medication that is not under control is dispensed to the resident to be kept in her room and used as directed.

In addition to Alderson's own staff, Health Services utilizes approximately 30 outside consultants. Residents are sent to consultants in Charleston, Beckley, Bluefield, Hinton (West Virginia); Roanoke, Salem, Clifton Forge, and occasionally Charlottesville (Virginia) to specialists in all fields. All referrals to consultants are first seen by the staff physician at the institution and a medical summary is sent with the resident if she is referred.

There are no State Vocational Rehabilitation services within the hospital. All Vocational Rehabilitation services are available through the Educational Department.

DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT

An absolute definition of drug addiction universally agreed upon does not exist. However, the World Health Organization definition serves as a basic operational definition:

"Drug addiction is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Its characteristics include:

"1. An overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means;

"2. A tendency to increase the dose;

"3. A psychic (psychological) and, generally, a physical dependence on the effects of the drug;

"4. Detrimental effect on the individual and on society."

NARA defines addiction according to the type of drug used and limits "addiction" to dependency on **narcotics,** as listed in Section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended. That list does not include marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, or hallucinogens.

Female Population by Narcotics History

Non-User	43.8
Former User	31.1
Recent User	14.8
User (Immediate Past)	8.7
User (Not Withdrawn)	1.6

Types

Marijuana	2.6
Narcotics	50.2
Hallucinogens	.8
Barbiturates	1.7
Psycho-Stimulants	.9
None	43.8

The Bureau of Prisons presently has four approaches for the treatment of those addicted to drugs.

The first approach is under Title II of the NARA Act of 1966. The second approach is Drug Abuse Programs designed to treat regularly sentenced federal offenders who have a history of drug addiction.

A. NARA Act

In November 1966, the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act was passed into law. The act, comprised of four titles, provides for the treatment and evaluation of selected narcotic addicts. Under Titles I and III, persons are committed in lieu of prosecution for a federal offense or civilly committed to the Surgeon General for treatment of their drug dependency. Title IV authorizes grants to public or nonprofit private agencies for the development of programs to treat narcotic addicts and for financial assistance in meeting the cost of constructing and staffing treatment facilities. Administration of Title II has been delegated to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to develop treatment programs for persons convicted of a Federal offense and who are narcotic addicts.

B. Drug Abuse Programs (Non-NARA)

At the present time only one federal institution for female offenders provides services in drug abuse programs: Fort Worth, Texas. Treatment in Fort Worth follows the same general treatment approach as the NARA units. Modifications of treatment approaches are continually being made as expertise is developed in the treatment of addicts. Drug abuse treatment remains one of the primary missions of the institution at Fort Worth, although it also has active treatment programs for a number of alcoholic and geriatric cases. Both the NARA unit and the Drug Abuse units operate with similar treatment modalities and inmates in the Drug Abuse programs are governed by the same parole board procedures as for the regularly sentenced prisoners.

In May 1972, Public Law 92-293 was passed, authorizing "aftercare" type services to a wider range of drug-dependent offenders than were covered under NARA. With this legislation **all** drug-dependent parolees, mandatory releasees, and probationers may be required to participate. The Bureau provides special drug treatment services to approximately 2,000 Federal releasees and 4,000 Federal probationers a year. With the broadening of such services, the term "community care" is now more appropriate than "aftercare."

C. Incare Treatment Programs for Federal Female Offenders

At the present time correctional institutions providing services to Federal female offenders sentenced under Title II NARA units are located at Alderson, West Virginia and Fort Worth, Texas. Treatment under Title II consists of institutional and community-based services. Generally, the major emphasis of incare treatment is directed towards the development of improved social interactions among patients, their associations with others, as well as their relationships with the larger social system. The primary method employed toward reaching these goals is the therapeutic community. Group encounter is an essential tool and emphasis is on present rather than past behavior. Other techniques include reality therapy, Transactional Analysis, Gestalt therapy and Synanon Games.

D. Community Care

Community Care treatment offers a continuity of programming between the institutional phase of treatment and parole supervision. In the latter case, since released patients are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole and are officially supervised by the federal probation officer, coordination is most important. To offer a comprehensive service, a treatment team in "community care" has been developed. The team involves the institutional staff, the "community care" agency, and the probation officer. Their objective is to serve released patients in the community. Usually, a local social service agency is sought out to provide treatment services. "Community Care" services provided are tailored to meet individual needs and may include the following: individual counseling, psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, medical care, self-help groups, family counseling, job placement and transportation for services and emergency financial assistance.

RELIGION

The resident's spiritual welfare is an important consideration in the programs developed for her by the Bureau. All of the major Federal institutions where females are detained have full-time Protestant and Catholic Chaplains. Alderson also employs full-time, a Catholic Nun, who carries on active religious programs. The religious needs of other groups are served by local clergy on a part-time or volunteer basis.

The Chaplains are active in the institution's community-related programs. At Alderson, largely through the Chaplains' efforts, a number of resi-

dents are involved in religious programs in the nearby communities, and increasing numbers of local residents are attending religious activities at the institution.

At Alderson volunteers from the nearby communities visit the institution's female population often, and help them learn social skills and develop positive relationships. These volunteers (often inviting the residents to the local group meetings) provide a variety of services for the students, such as arts, crafts and music instruction and sponsor self-improvement instruction and some entertainment.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The institution can provide education and training to prepare female offenders for productive lives, but the real test comes when they return to the world outside. All too many fail this test.

Their difficulty lies in making the adjustment from the prison community where they have fewer responsibilities to the free community where they must again make decisions and assume responsibility for their own welfare and that of their families. If they cannot make the adjustment successfully, they may return to crime.

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

For the past 11 years the Bureau of Prisons has been helping offenders make a gradual transition to community life through its Community Treatment Centers (CTC) or halfway houses. The residential facilities, located in major metropolitan areas across the country, can house 337 pre-releasees at any one time. The CTC's are located in the following cities:

Atlanta, Georgia	Chicago, Illinois
Dallas, Texas	Detroit, Michigan
Houston, Texas	Kansas City, Missouri
Los Angeles, California	New York, New York
Oakland, California	

Women are housed at all CTC's except Atlanta, Detroit, and Oakland. There are also five satellite Community Treatment Centers—two in Chicago, Illinois; two in New York City; and one in Long Beach, California.

The Bureau provides residential services to about 25% of its releasees and plans to increase the figure by 30% by the end of FY 1974. Eventually, these services will be available to all Federal releasees.

Between June 1968 and June 1970, there were 3909 transfers of Federal offenders to CTC's. Of this number 170 (4.4%) were females, returning mostly to Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City and Oakland. Residents are selected for assignment to the Centers on the basis of their need and suitability for the program. They must be no more than 35 years old and eligible for release within 90 to 120 days.

Staff counselors at the Centers provide the residents with a supervised environment, help them find jobs and give them counseling and encouragement. The residents also receive help with any family problems or special difficulties they may have, such as drug addiction or alcoholism.

CONTRACT SERVICES

Frequently Federal residents are released to areas that are not served by a Bureau CTC. For such cases, the Bureau supplies residential services through contracts with over 70 public and private residential facilities, located in 20 states, including eight statewide correctional systems. Fifty of these contracts provide services to women offenders.

The contract facilities served about 1,050 Federal offenders in FY 1972. (There are no available statistics at this time as to the number of females receiving contract services).

ALTERNATIVES TO CONFINEMENT

Public Law 91-492, enacted in October 1970, authorized the Bureau of Prisons to provide residential facilities to Federal probationers and parolees. The effect of the law was to give the Federal Courts an alternative to confinement in the case of selected offenders. The Bureau uses contract facilities for offenders referred by the courts. In the future, more contract agencies will be employed in order to make residential services available to all offenders.

OUTLOOK

This report on the female offender in the Federal Prison System has attempted to describe to some extent the response of the Bureau of Prisons to its mission of protecting society and preparing offenders for release by increasing their chances for success after release through educational, vocational and related rehabilitative activities.

There are no simple solutions to the long-festering problems of corrections. Much hard work lies ahead —for the Bureau and all other correctional agencies in this country.

One of the bright spots on the horizon is the increasing use by the courts and corrections of community-based treatment as a humane, less costly alternative to incarceration of female offenders.

A substantial percentage of female offenders, however, are not suitable for treatment in the relative freedom of community-based programs. In this category fall multiple offenders who have long histories of serious, often violent crimes.

To achieve maximum correctional benefits for all offenders, the Bureau of Prisons has sought to develop a balanced approach, recognizing that no single, all-purpose treatment method can be expected to produce effective results.

Public support—long a key factor in the quest for improved corrections—is now at an all-time high.

One of the main challenges of the future undoubtedly will be to sustain the present level of interest in the female offender. This can only result from a concerted effort by the correctional community and by concerned citizens.

The great hope for progress lies in keeping the American citizen informed about and involved in correctional changes. If this can be achieved, the outlook for corrections should be more promising than it has been at any time in the past.

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U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS